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THE INTER-RELATION OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

WITH
INFORMATION ABOUT SIXTY-SEVEN
ORGANIZATIONS

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THE INTER-RELATION OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

I. THE TREND

For the purposes of this little pamphlet the term "social movement" is used arbitrarily. Political, trade and learned societies have been excluded, and religious organizations (except those that had primarily a social aim) and movements confining their operations to one or two states also have been excluded. This leaves a number of propagandist bodies, some of which are the national development of local movements and others of which are organized "from the top down"; it leaves, too, the annual conferences and conventions of social workers. To such of these remaining bodies as seemed to have social betterment for their chief aim a circular letter has been sent asking for a brief statement of their purposes and plans. Some have not responded, so that even within its limitations the published list beginning on page 11 is not complete.

In preparing this list and this introduction, the aim has been to promote acquaintance, and to make a few practical suggestions about the details of working together.

It may be worth while to turn aside for a moment, however, and note the trend of development as shown by the dates of organization of the sixty-seven agencies that have responded. If, as President Butler says, such voluntary organizations as these have a great influence upon American life, if they are no small factor in building up "a common national consciousness and a common national interest," then the order of their appearance, even in this partial list, is worth noting. The following table shows this order by decades. The exact year of organization will be found in the printed list immediately after the title of each agency.

TABLE SHOWING THE DATES OF ORGANIZATIONS HEREIN LISTED

ORGANIZED IN THE	40's	50's	60's	70's	80's	90's	1900's	Total
I. Social Service (general)	1	1	3	5	10
II. Children	2	7	9
III. Education	1	..	1	..	1	3	6
IV. Health . . .	2	..	..	4	..	..	8	14
V. Industry	2	4	6
VI. Immigration	2	1	3
VII. Religion with So- cial Aim	1	1	2	..	7	11
VIII. Temperance	1	..	1	..	2
IX. Prison Reform	1	..	..	2	3
X. City Problems	1	2	3
	2	1	1	9	3	12	39	67

After the order in which these movements have emerged, the most striking fact in the table is the trebly accelerated activity of the last ten years. The oldest organization is an association of alienists; in the '50's comes an educational association; then the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; then, in the '70's, marked national activity becomes apparent, and the W. C. T. U., the International Y. M. C. A., the National Conference of Charities, and the Prison Association all belong in this decade. Except for two organizations started for the promotion of social and industrial welfare by the Protestant Episcopal Church and for the American Red Cross, there is nothing in the '80's. It was a period of great organizing activity, following as it did close upon the Centennial, but this activity seems to have been intensely local. Children's charities, women's clubs, charity organization societies, and many other co-operative efforts were multiplying themselves, but none of these had yet found national expression. The '90's brought social settlements, civic betterment associations, and the first movements for the regulation of industry and of immigration. And now, from 1900 on, we have a host of new movements; the rights of childhood are rediscovered in detail, the great wave of interest in public health finds expression, the Christian church organizes for social work, and the most

characteristic note of the time is struck by the crusades against the preventable causes of poverty, such as child labor, overcrowding and tuberculosis.

II. THE INEVITABLE NEXT STEP

The problems of society have been broken up in order to deal with them more effectively. We are passing at the moment through a period of social analysis and specialization. Every fact, every tendency suggests the next step. Throughout the whole field of social reform we need, not organic union, but an exchange of insights which, correcting and supplementing one another, may not only enlarge our conception of the whole but may greatly enrich social work in all its parts by the co-operative working out of effective and significant details. In other words, we need, while the process of specialization still goes forward, a synthesis, a linking together of specialties.

To say that social movements should be related is to make one of those self-evident statements which deaden all the mental faculties; without the concrete details, the definite process, no sane being can be brought to think about the matter.

By way of developing these details, more especially on the field-work side, seventeen of the national organizations herein listed are sending representatives to an informal luncheon meeting twice a year. There are one hundred and seventeen field agents in the employ of these seventeen agencies. They travel all over the country, doing organizing and propagandist work of many kinds. This is not the place in which to consider the technical side of their efforts to help one another, though it was at one of these luncheons of national movements that the publication of this pamphlet was suggested.

The local side of the inter-relation of social movements obviously is the side to be dwelt upon here. In many places the local women's clubs and settlements, the local Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., charity organization society, church charities, health crusade, playgrounds, boys' clubs and working girls' clubs, public de-

partments, children's charities and juvenile court are all working out the problem of their relations to one another with intelligence and devotion, but in other places, and these, too, are many, their co-operation is still so rudimentary as to be not unlike the movements of the giant of fable. He was a stupid giant often, who used his splendid strength wastefully, whose eye was always saying to his hand, "I have no need of thee," and his head to his feet, "I have no need of you." A course of exercises in such a place, intended to co-ordinate the local philanthropic giant's members, might include

1. A know-your-own-city program.
2. A better utilization of volunteers in social work.
3. A strengthening of each agency in turn at the point where its work *intersects* the work of some other important social activity.
4. A study of each local organization in relation to the ideals and achievements of its national prototype.

III. KNOW YOUR OWN CITY

Co-operation abhors a vacuum. Here is a list of the social facts with reference to his own city or town that each student in the Charity Organization Institute of the New York School of Philanthropy has been asked to bring to the School, when he attends the four weeks' normal course in June. Some of these questions were framed to test the powers of observation and deduction of students all of whom are now actively engaged in charity organization work, but, with few changes, the outline might serve as the beginning of a local study for many other kinds of social workers. At first it may seem going far afield to ask one whose work is the relief of distress and the co-ordination of charitable work to consider infant mortality, the growth of the foreign population, and the seasonal character of local industries, but, as a matter of fact, he may easily need to know all these things in order to deal more justly and more helpfully with just one destitute Lithuanian peasant woman. And he will find a knowledge of the local needs in the fields of

recreation, housing, and tuberculosis very necessary in any effort to co-operate with the agencies that are trying to meet these needs.

SOCIAL OUTLINE

I. *POPULATION*

- a. Population at last United States Census.
- b. Your estimate of the increase which the forthcoming census will show.
- c. What foreign elements did the last census show and in what proportion for each nationality?
- d. Will there be any marked changes in these proportions in the 1910 census?
- e. What forces are Americanizing your foreign groups?

II. *LOCATION*

What geographical or climatic conditions are, in your opinion, important factors in the social situation?

III. *INDUSTRIES*

- a. What is the total per capita wealth?
- b. What are the leading industries?
- c. What relations do these have to your poverty problem?
- d. What are the wages in these industries for unskilled labor and what proportion of those employed are unskilled?
- e. To what extent are these industries seasonal?
- f. What is the relative proportion of women employed?
- g. Of children employed?
- h. In what proportion are the proprietors or chief corporation officers of large industrial plants residents and non-residents?

IV. *HEALTH*

- a. What are the powers of the Board of Health?
- b. What is the death rate?
- c. What is the death rate for children under one year?
Or for those under five, if the other figure is not obtainable?
- d. What is the tuberculosis death rate?
- e. What are the ordinances regulating sewage connection and water supply?
- f. What is the tuberculosis situation?
- g. What is the housing situation?

V. *CONDITIONS SURROUNDING CHILDREN*

- a. What are the state laws governing school attendance and child labor, and how well are these enforced?
- b. What are the types of amusement for the young? Describe the playground situation.
- c. How are juvenile delinquents dealt with?
- d. Has any progress been made in the socialization of the public school?

VI. CHARITIES

- a. What social tasks has private charity undertaken in your community?
- b. Describe the local relief situation both public and private.
- c. What definite relations do your charities have to one another?
- d. What is the attitude of your commercial bodies toward social work?
- e. What is the attitude of the churches?
- f. Of the newspapers?
- g. Of the city officials?

Some of this information can be had from the United States Census, some can be supplied by city and state officials, and some must be sought from business men and individual social workers. The Playground Association (see page 17) can supply an outline of facts needed to test the local playground situation, and in Mr. Lawrence Veiller's new book on "Housing Reform" will be found the details needed for a study of local housing situations. It is not necessary to wait until a complete social survey has been made of a community before trying to secure such an outline as is here given, though it is true that a complete survey, especially one in which there is a co-operative gathering of the facts, is not only a splendid exercise in working together but also a good basis for all future relations.

IV. UTILIZE THE VOLUNTEER

The fabric of social reform becomes a more serviceable piece of goods when we multiply our points of contact; we multiply our points of contact when we utilize the volunteer service of many kinds of people. Merely to induce a number of people to see bad living conditions with their own eyes and to feel some fellowship with those who must endure such conditions, is to take a long step toward finding a remedy. The writer once found amusing confirmation of this theory of the multiplication of contacts when she discovered that the president of a very unco-operative agency had suddenly been converted to full acceptance of the charity organization program by a young cousin who had only very recently become a volunteer visitor of the local

charity organization society. Arguments had been of no avail, but the enthusiasm of a cousin and of a first cousin at that had been more effective.

The system of sending to families in distress volunteer friendly visitors, provided always that these have the guidance of experienced charity organization workers, is an admirable means of introduction to social work; so is volunteer work in settlements. A Social Seminar which meets at one of the Buffalo churches has been making good use of volunteers in its study of local social conditions. Each topic is assigned to a separate group of volunteer investigators, working under a group leader, who is responsible for one Seminar meeting during the year. Of the twelve group leaders, two are clergymen of different faiths, four are professional social workers, four are business or professional men, two are women volunteers. Only a small part of the material collected could be presented at the Seminar, but it has been utilized in other ways. The topics covered this year were as follows:

1. Discussion of map showing the distribution of races and religions, and the location of the railroads and factories, of parks and playgrounds, of settlements and missions, of saloons, etc.
2. Education—Public, parochial, technical and night schools.
3. Recreation—Social clubs, saloons, cheap theatres, parks, playgrounds, etc.
4. The Poles—Their occupations, wages, housing, standards of living, citizenship, etc.
5. Other Nationalities—The Germans, Italians, Syrians, Greeks, etc.
6. Labor of Women and Children.
7. Labor in Mercantile Establishments—Wages, hours, welfare work, sweatshops, etc.
8. Labor in Factories—Wages, hours, accidents, occupational diseases, etc.
9. Local Labor Unions—What they stand for, and what they are doing.
10. The Decencies which a Laborer's Wage in Buffalo Forbids.
11. The Forces which Make for Americanization and the Forces which Hamper it.
12. The Church as a Social Factor in Buffalo.

There are many other ways, some of them still to be worked out, by which the churches may avail themselves of the method and experience of the specialized secular agencies, and by which the secular agencies, in turn, may avail themselves of the church's power to kindle right motives and generous impulses.

Closely related to the development of volunteer service is the development of a high standard of trained professional service in social work. Other things being equal, volunteers are best won and best helped to a fine ideal of democratic service in those agencies which employ thoroughly well-trained paid workers. At the informal conferences of paid secretaries and national organizers already referred to there is but one opinion about this: All are agreed that it is far better to organize in each locality more slowly, to wait some months or even a year or two until moral and financial support is sufficiently assured to attract and hold the best procurable trained worker in the country. The right man not only knows how to study the local situation as a whole, and not only attracts volunteers, but he renders the highest possible service in strengthening the relations of local agencies to one another.

V. DEVELOP AT THE POINT OF INTERSECTION

Another way of strengthening the whole fabric of social reform is to study our own work carefully at its *point of intersection* with some other useful form of service, and then do our utmost to strengthen it just there. By making ourselves as useful as possible at this point, or at these points, we strengthen our own agency. We realize our own aim best in serving some other but related social aim. When a charity organization society assumes new burdens in order to render the enforcement of a new child labor law possible, it strengthens its own work even more than it strengthens the child labor cause, because its workers learn to deal with a large group of needy families more thoroughly, its directors get a clearer idea of the work's importance to the community, and the community is more willing to turn to it for guidance and to give it sup-

port in other social advance measures. When a playground management is careful to make connection for its graduates with the appropriate clubs and classes, it gives the community a better playground. When a relief agency is willing to meet the tuberculosis nurses more than half way in planning aid that will really cure the disease, it gains a kind of experience that reacts favorably upon all its work.

Sometimes specialists wear blinders. A tuberculosis specialist who was remonstrated with for permitting families to send their children during school hours to a milk station under his control, excused himself on the ground that children from such germ-laden homes were far better off out of school. Obviously here was one whose frame of mind was calculated to alienate the interest of educators in all his health policies, some of which were admirable. He missed also that better and saner view of his own work which comes from a willingness to study the work of others with sympathy. A German psychologist tells us that we learn to skate in the summer and to swim in the winter. This is not only sound psychology, it is sound social reform.

VI. STUDY THE NATIONAL PROTOTYPE

One of the field workers around the table suggested that too often we misjudge a whole social movement by the one unfortunate local example that we happen to know best. We should know such work at its best, studying, through correspondence with the national headquarters, achievements elsewhere and practicable plans for further development. In the light of this knowledge we shall be better prepared to improve the local situation. Our social ideas, to paraphrase George Eliot, are like melodies, which are taken up by all sorts of instruments, "some of them woefully coarse, feeble or out of tune, until people are in danger of crying out that the melody itself is detestable." We must cultivate a pretty wide tolerance, indeed, not only for the instruments but for the ideas.

VII. A SOCIAL SYNTHESIS

We need the specialties and many of them, though the rapidity of their recent development in the field of social work is only equalled by their development in the field of medicine. They have greatly enriched the field already and will enrich it still more when we learn to use them more intelligently. But is their more co-operative development impossible? When we try to rehabilitate a family we have learned that, first, the circumstances must be understood, and that then all who are interested in their fortunes must work together, on a plan co-operatively thought out, to get the thing done which will put them on their feet. Could not our social movements agree, in time, to deal with the needs of communities in this same way? Could they not agree to make a social diagnosis and then decide together upon the next thing that most needed to be done in that particular place?

There is a logical order of social development, and many organizations die because they are born out of due season. Overstimulation of any particular social activity by a campaign of publicity which is not carefully followed up by personal field work and by a series of delicate adjustments to local needs, increases this death rate. We ought, as time goes on, and our social work becomes even more highly specialized than it is now, to build up a social synthesis, a careful technique of inter-relations, involving much more careful preparation of the ground for both our legislative and our field operations, and then a generous making way for one another, a hearty lending a hand to one another for the sake of the harvest.

MARY E. RICHMOND.

A LIST OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

exclusive of political organizations, religious bodies (except those having primarily a social aim) and learned societies; exclusive also of movements confining their operations to one or two states. Even within these limits the list is not complete, and the inclusion of a movement does not indicate especial commendation or its omission any criticism. An omission sometimes means that the desired information was not received in time to be included.

I. Social Service (general)	11
II. Children	15
III. Education	18
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See also index at end of this pamphlet.

I. SOCIAL SERVICE (GENERAL).

American Institute of Social Service (1898). Bible House, Astor Place, New York City, Dr. Josiah Strong, President. Purpose: To serve as a clearing house for facts, experiences and ideas on social and industrial betterment. Plans: To create a museum of municipal facts and photographs, and a museum of the laws of all countries touching social problems. Those interested may consult its large specialized library and its department of expert information, and may borrow books and documents so far as the library contains duplicates. The Institute has several thousand negatives of social subjects from which lantern slides may be made to order, conducts a lectureship on social subjects, arranges for special investigations, prepares bibliographies, and has five hundred classes in the United States and Canada on social questions. All its services are free except special investigation.

American National Red Cross (1881 re-organized 1905). Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; Charles L. Magee, 341 State, War and Navy Building, Secretary. Purpose: To furnish aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war; to carry on in time of peace a system of national and international relief for those suffering from pestilence, famine, fire, flood and other national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same. Plans: To complete an effective organization for the realization of these objects. Has twenty-four subsidiary state boards. Annual meeting in Washington in December. Publishes leaflets describing the work of the Red Cross and the *Red Cross Bulletin*, a quarterly magazine.

Charity Organization Department of the Russell Sage Foundation (1909). Room 613, 105 E. Twenty-second Street, New York City, Miss Mary E. Richmond, Director. Purpose: To extend charity organization work in communities where it has not yet taken root and in communities desiring to increase its local efficiency; to gather up the best experience of existing associated charities or charity organization societies and give it currency. Plans: Correspondence with any community interested; field secretary sent, whenever possible, to make a brief social inquiry as to local conditions and secure local co-operation; report of findings submitted; form of organization or reorganization suggested and service given in working it out; trained worker recommended on request. Inter-city conferences of societies have been organized; use of a transportation agreement and code, to assure kinder and more adequate care of the transient poor, is being urged upon all public and private charities; a study of the methods of caring for dependent widows with children is under way; a summer institute for paid charity organization workers is to be held in co-operation with the New York School of Philanthropy. There are two hundred and thirty-three charity organization societies in America. Any other movement that can lend them a hand in furthering the working together spirit in their several communities will often find that its own special aims can be advanced by these societies. The Department publishes a number of pamphlets,

a transportation code, and a monthly *Charity Organization Bulletin* for the use of charity organization workers in developing a good technique.

Council of Jewish Women (1893). 448 Central Park West, New York City, Miss Sadie American, Executive Secretary. Purpose: To bring about a union of Jewish women for conference and work; to further united efforts in behalf of Judaism and in the work of social betterment through religion, philanthropy and education. Plans: To extend its work on the blind, immigrant aid and hospital service. Other departments are work for girls, district nursing, tuberculosis, education, peace, religious study, purity of press. Invites correspondence on all these lines. Organized in fifty-seven cities and twenty-six states. Triennial convention in 1911. Publishes bulletins and leaflets.

General Federation of Women's Clubs (1890). Mrs. P. N. Moore, 3125 Lafayette Ave., St. Louis, Mo., President. Purpose: To bring into communication the various women's clubs. It works under the following standing committees: Art, civic, civil service, reform, education, food, sanitation, forestry, household economics, industrial and child labor, legislative, library and literature. Invites correspondence and offers co-operative effort on standing committee topics. There are forty-eight state federations. Biennial meeting, last one in Cincinnati, O., May 10-18, 1910.

National Conference of Charities and Correction (1874). Alexander Johnson, Fort Wayne, Ind., General Secretary. Purpose: To diffuse trustworthy information and stimulate right sentiment on the many difficult problems of charity and correction by holding public meetings in various cities throughout the country. The conference is divided into a number of sections covering topics which vary somewhat from year to year. The sections for 1910 are on reports from states; state supervision and administration; families and neighborhoods; the school and the community; children; health and sanitation; occupational standards; lawbreakers; publicity; statistics; remedial loans. Annual conference usually in May or June. The proceedings of these conferences

for the last thirty-six years form an American encyclopedia of social reform. A number of other smaller conferences usually meet in the same city just before or immediately after the Conference of Charities.

National Conference of Jewish Charities (1900). 411 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md., Louis H. Levin, Secretary. Purpose: To discuss the problems of charities and to promote reforms in their administration; to provide uniformity of action and co-operation in all matters pertaining to the relief and betterment of the Jewish poor, especially in regard to furnishing transportation to dependent individuals and families. Constituent societies in nearly one hundred cities. Annual conference usually in May and often in the same city as the National Conference of Charities and Correction (see page 13).

National Federation of Remedial Loan Societies (1909). W. N. Finley, 9 E. Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md., Chairman. Purpose: To promote remedial loan work; to assist in the organization of societies wherever needed by giving advice and information concerning legislation, finance and problems of administration; to compel, by the voluntary association of all in sympathy with the movement, recognition of the laws regulating chattel, salary and pawning loans. Fourteen societies are members. Annual meeting in connection with the National Conference of Charities and Correction (see page 13). Publishes report of proceedings of 1909 conference.

Russell Sage Foundation (1907). Room 511, 105 E. Twenty-second Street, New York City, John M. Glenn, General Director. Purpose: To improve social and living conditions in the United States of America; to conduct researches and campaigns of education, publish studies and organize benevolent activities that have this end in view. Department of Child-Helping (see page 15), Department of Child Hygiene (see page 16), Charity Organization Department (see page 12), Committee on the Prevention of Blindness (see page 21). Among other activities, finances departments of re-

search in four schools of philanthropy, and housing tuberculosis and remedial loan campaigns. Financed the Pittsburg Survey. Publishes a number of volumes on social conditions; for particulars of these address Charities Publication Committee, 105 E. Twenty-second Street, New York City.

Survey Magazine (1905). 105 E. Twenty-second Street, New York City, Edward T. Devine, Editor. Purpose: To act as a medium for exchange of views and experience by social workers; to interpret social work to the public and awaken public interest in the social view point. Plans: To accomplish this by publishing the *Survey* magazine and the books and reports of the Russell Sage Foundation, by distribution of literature on social subjects, and by a press service which reaches the general public through magazines and newspapers. In specific cases it stirs other bodies into action in promoting the common welfare. The *Survey* has subscribers in every state; its press service reaches one hundred newspapers in one hundred of our largest cities. It invites correspondence on all social subjects, and will supply, on request, lists of books for working libraries on social and civic reform and public health.

II. CHILDREN.

Child-Helping Department of the Russell Sage Foundation (1909). Room 616, 105 E. Twenty-second Street, New York City, Hastings H. Hart, Director. Purpose: To undertake certain lines of work in the child-helping field; to furnish advice in the improvement of existing child-helping agencies and in the development of new plans. Plans: Studies are being made of child-placing agencies in the United States; of institutional care of children in certain states; of the relative advantages of cottage and congregate plan institutions for children; of the care of infants in institutions. The department is assisting in the organization of a child-helping conference in Texas and in the work of the Maine Children's Committee; and is making a survey of the institutions for the care of children in Virginia for the State Board of Charities of that state.

Children's Conference for Research and Welfare (1909). 936 Main Street, Worcester, Mass., Dr. Henry S. Curtis, Secretary. Purpose: To promote co-operation among child-helping organizations and to make the results of research more available for welfare movements. Conference is held annually the first week in July. Publishes prospectus and proceedings.

Conference on the Education of Backward, Truant, Delinquent and Dependent Children (1904). E. L. Coffeen, Westboro, Mass., Secretary. Purpose: Mutual helpfulness to those interested in the above-named classes of children. Annual meeting usually in the same city and about the same time as the National Conference of Charities and Correction (see page 13).

Department of Child Hygiene of the Russell Sage Foundation (1908). Room 9202 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, Dr. Luther H. Gulick, Director. Purpose: To conduct researches and promote activities favorable to the physical, moral and intellectual welfare of children, especially public recreation and the health and progress of school children. Lines of study and investigation: Public baths, public school athletic leagues, Sunday school athletic leagues, amateurism and athletic control, play festivals and pageants for the celebration of national holidays, folk dancing, wider use of school plants, medical inspection of schools, progress through the grades, open-air schools, and school feeding. Publishes about seventy articles on these subjects. Literature, advice, speakers, loan of lantern slides, press material, etc., for local campaigns.

Federated Boys' Clubs (1905). 35 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., Thomas Chew, President. Purpose: By association of individuals and clubs to promote the work of boys' clubs and to further the formation of new clubs where needed; to supply men for superintendents; to give advice and furnish literature. Plans: To undertake a larger amount of field work; to establish centers all over the country similar to those recently started in Atlanta, Ga., and Germantown, Pa. Annual conference in June. Publishes a number of folders on this work.

Federation of Day Nurseries (1898). Room 507, 105 E. Twenty-second Street, New York City, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President. Purpose: To act as a central bureau for the collection of information in regard to existing day nurseries and for the publication and distribution of literature that would prove helpful to those desiring to start new ones. A conference is held every two or three years. A directory of day nurseries and pamphlets on methods of day nursery work are published.

National Congress of Mothers (1897). 806 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C., Mrs. James H. McGill, Secretary. Purpose: To raise the standards of home life; to develop wiser, better trained parenthood; to bring into closer relations the home and the school; to secure by legislation juvenile courts and probation officers; to emphasize the community's duty to children, especially the neglected and dependent. The Congress holds an annual meeting and publishes handbooks, leaflets, etc.

National Probation Officers' Association (1907). Roger N. Baldwin, City Hall, St. Louis, Mo., Secretary. Purpose: To nationalize the interest in probation and to unify its methods. An annual informal conference is held at the time of the National Conference of Charities and Correction (see page 13). A handbook is to be issued shortly.

Playground Association of America (1906). 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, H. S. Braucher, Secretary. Purpose: To increase the efficiency of playgrounds already established and to establish playgrounds on the right basis in cities and towns not having them, that eventually every citizen shall have an opportunity for wholesome recreation. It offers personal consultation and advice; provides speakers and arranges for local institutes; publishes lists of persons desiring playground positions; makes statistics and experiences of various cities available; loans lantern slides and playground models; prepares bibliographies, etc. Publishes a magazine, *The Playground*, and pamphlets, including "A Normal Course in Play," sold at cost. An annual congress is held, this year (1910) in June.

III. EDUCATION.

American Association of Instructors of the Blind (1871). Dr. William B. Wait, New York Institute for the Blind, New York City, Corresponding Secretary. Purpose: To promote the educational interests of the blind. The Association is composed chiefly of trustees, superintendents and teachers from institutions for the blind. It is a member of the National Education Association in Department 16, Special Education. Holds biennial meetings, generally in July.

National Education Association (1857). 118 W. Wabasha Street, Winona, Minn., Irwin Shepard, Secretary. Purpose: To elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching, and to promote the cause of popular education in the United States. The Association is divided into eighteen departments, as follows: National council, kindergarten, elementary, secondary, higher, normal, superintendence, manual and art, music, business, child-study, physical, science, school administration, library, special, rural and agricultural, school patrons. Annual meeting in July.

National Society for Study of Education (1895). S. Chester Parker, Secretary, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. Purpose: To study and investigate important educational problems. Plans: To continue investigation of a special problem each year. In 1909 it was Sex in Education, in 1910 Health Education, in 1911 (probably) Organized Social and Community Activities centering in Use of School. Annual meeting at time and place of Superintendent's Section of the National Education Association (see above).

National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education (1906). 20 W. Forty-fourth Street, New York City, Edward H. Reisner, Secretary. Purpose: To arouse public attention to the need for industrial education; to serve as a forum for the discussion of various problems involved, and to print and distribute studies of special phases of the subject. Thirty states represented by branches or committees. The society desires co-operation in state and municipal legislation and will supply literature. Annual convention in November. Publishes a bulletin.

Negro Rural School Fund, Anna T. Jeanes Foundation (1908). 571 Audubon Street, New Orleans, La., James H. Dillard, President. Purpose: The improvement of negro rural schools. Plans: (1) To supply the salary for a supervisory industrial teacher working in co-operation with the county superintendent of schools; (2) to locate a teacher at some central school who shall also extend the industrial work and supervision to neighboring schools; (3) to put what is known as an organizer into a county, who shall go out among the people and encourage them to school improvement and school term extension. One hundred and forty-nine workers have been employed under one or another of these three plans. Correspondence is invited on simple and inexpensive manual work suitable for boys.

Southern Education Board (1901). Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., Wickliffe Rose, Executive Secretary. Purpose: Educational work in the southern states. Plans: For the immediate future, improvement of rural schools. Publishes proceedings of its conferences.

IV. HEALTH.

American Academy of Medicine (1876). Dr. Charles McIntire, 52 N. Fourth Street, Easton, Pa., Secretary. Purpose: The study of social medicine or the sociological problems having medical factors. Annual meeting usually in June. Also holds midyear meeting at time fixed by committee in charge.

American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality (1909). Dr. J. H. Mason Knox, Jr., Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Md., President. Purpose: The study of infant mortality in all its relations, the dissemination of knowledge concerning its causes and prevention, and the encouragement of methods for its prevention. It conducts personal correspondence, distributes literature, forms local associations and holds public meetings. Plans: To make special study of birth registration. The association would like to have the benefit of inquiries and experiences along the lines of birth registration, milk stations, consultations of nurslings, and co-operation in educating public opinion. The first conference was held November, 1909. Publishes leaflets.

American Association for the Study of the Feeble-Minded (1876). Faribault, Minn., Dr. A. C. Rogers, Secretary. Purpose: To discuss all questions relating to the causes of feeble-mindedness and the condition of the feeble-minded; to consider their management, training and education, and lend influence toward the establishment of institutions for their care. Membership composed chiefly of those engaged in the care and training of the feeble-minded in the various states but open to all interested. Annual conference held usually at one of the state institutions for the feeble-minded in the month of May or June. Publishes a quarterly *Journal of Psycho-Asthenics*.

American Medical Association (1847). 535 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill., Dr. G. H. Simmons, General Secretary. Purpose: To promote the science and art of medicine and to endeavor to unite in one compact organization the medical profession of the United States for the purpose of fostering the growth and diffusion of medical knowledge. Meets annually, sometime in the summer. Publishes weekly *The Journal of the American Medical Association*.

American Medico-Psychological Association (1844). Dr. Charles G. Wagner, Binghamton, N. Y., Secretary-treasurer. Purpose: The discussion of medical topics, chiefly relating to the care of the insane. Annual meeting, May 3-6, 1910, Washington, D. C. Publishes transactions, including papers read at annual meetings.

American Public Health Association (1872). Dr. William C. Woodward, 1766 Lanier Place, Washington, D. C., Secretary. Purpose: The development and advancement of public hygiene; the correlation of principles and practice; and the promotion of public hygiene as a distinct profession. At present (1910) has a laboratory section, section on vital statistics, and section of municipal health officers. Membership also in Canada, Mexico and Cuba. Annual meeting in the autumn.

American Purity Alliance (1874). 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Miss Elizabeth Stover, Secretary. Purpose: Moral education, social hygiene. Plans: Arrangement of a

model course of study for teachers' training schools. A specialized library on sex hygiene at the service of those interested. Annual meeting between February and May. Invites correspondence. Publishes leaflets on moral education, also a bibliography.

American Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis (1905). Dr. Prince A. Morrow, 66 W. Fortieth Street, New York City, President. Purpose: To limit the spread of diseases which have their origin in the social evil; to study every means, sanitary, moral and administrative, which promises to be effective for this purpose. Plans: To establish a journal; to extend the work along educational lines, especially by the distribution of educational pamphlets. There are fifteen state and local societies. The first general meeting of these will be held in St. Louis, June 10, 1910. A number of pamphlets for sale at cost.

Committee of One Hundred (of the American Association for the Advancement of Science) on National Health (1907). Drawer 45, New Haven, Conn., Prof. Irving Fisher, President. Purpose: To establish in Washington a National Department of Health; to educate public opinion in health matters and further health legislation. It works toward this end by pamphlet, newspaper and magazine publicity, having distributed nearly a million pieces of mail matter alone. The Committee through co-operation with health and labor organizations has aided legislation in states and has effected the insertion of health planks in both national party platforms; and has stirred insurance companies to enter the field of public health.

Committee on Prevention of Blindness of the Russell Sage Foundation (1908). 105 E. Twenty-second Street, New York City, Samuel E. Eliot, Secretary. Purpose: To conduct a national campaign for the prevention of blindness; to ascertain the direct causes of preventable blindness and to take such measures in co-operation with the medical profession and others as shall lead to the elimination of such causes. Plans: To disseminate information through publications, exhibits, addresses and correspondence.

National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis (1904). 105 E. Twenty-second Street, New York City, Dr. Livingston Farrand, Secretary. Purpose: To study tuberculosis in all its forms and relations; to disseminate knowledge concerning it; to encourage its prevention and scientific treatment. Plans: In the immediate future, active field campaign with traveling exhibits in North and South Carolina, Colorado, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Assistance given in organizing new work; extension of press and publicity bureau; compilation of another tuberculosis directory; investigation of cost of maintenance in sanatoria and of mortality from tuberculosis in municipalities; extension of bureau of information on sanatorium and hospital construction. The Association desires to be kept informed of developments in its field in various communities and in return will co-operate along the lines of tuberculosis prevention in any way. It also invites correspondence on methods of conducting national propaganda, of press and publicity work, and the cost of various branches of work. There are thirty-four state associations. Publishes a number of pamphlets.

National Association for the Study of Epilepsy and the Care and Treatment of Epileptics (1901). Dr. J. F. Munson, Sonyea, N. Y., Secretary-treasurer. Purpose: To stimulate interest in epilepsy and epileptics along social and medical lines, especially to advocate public care in separate institutions where research may be carried out. Annual conference in the spring.

National Vigilance Committee (1906). 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Miss Elizabeth Stover, Secretary. Purpose: The protection of women and girls and the suppression of the white slave traffic. Plans: To prepare bills on these subjects for legislatures which meet next year, and form groups in each state to push them through; to collate the laws of each state relating to crimes against chastity; to investigate the regulation of vice in one hundred cities. It asks co-operation in passing and enforcing adequate laws. Has a reference library. Publishes leaflets and a monthly periodical, *Vigilance*.

Rockefeller Sanitary Commission (1909). Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., Wickliffe Rose, Administrative

Secretary. Purpose: The eradication of the hookworm disease. Plans: To organize all health and educational forces in the southern states to this end.

V. INDUSTRY.

American Association for Labor Legislation (1906). 11 Madison Avenue, New York City, John B. Andrews, Secretary. Purpose: To investigate conditions underlying labor legislation and to collect and disseminate information leading to greater care and uniformity in such legislation. Plans: To publish summaries of labor legislation immediately after state legislatures adjourn; to disseminate widely information concerning the legislative aspects of industrial education, women's work, child labor, administration of labor laws, employers' liability, workmen's compensation, occupational diseases, unemployment and industrial hygiene. It has eight state branches. Annual convention in December.

National Child Labor Committee (1904). 105 E. Twenty-second Street, New York City, Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary. Purpose: To investigate and report the facts concerning child labor; to raise the standard of public opinion and parental responsibility with respect to the employment of children; to assist in protecting children by suitable legislation against premature or otherwise injurious employment, and thus to aid in securing for them an opportunity for elementary education and physical development sufficient for the demands of citizenship and the requirements of industrial efficiency. Plans: Investigation of conditions in factory, mine, sweatshop, street trade and agricultural employment; organization of state and local committees; activity in states holding legislative sessions; co-operation with school authorities for development of practical education. There are thirty-one state and eight local committees. Annual meeting usually in January. Invites correspondence on child labor conditions in general, and on factory inspection, compulsory education, and vocational direction. Publishes for distribution one hundred and fifty different pamphlets.

National Civic Federation (1900). 11 Madison Avenue, New York City, Seth Low, President. Purpose: To organize

the best brains of the nation in an educational movement toward the solution of some of the great problems relating to social and industrial progress; to provide for study and discussion of questions of national import; to aid thus in the crystallization of the most enlightened public opinion; and when desirable to promote legislation in accordance therewith. Plans: At present the work of the Federation is carried on through the following departments: Trade agreement, industrial conciliation, industrial economics, welfare, woman's department, industrial insurance commission, public ownership commission, and department to promote uniform state legislation.

National Consumers' League (1899). 105 E. Twenty-second Street, New York City, Mrs. Florence Kelley, General Secretary. Purpose: To promote better conditions among the workers while securing to the consumer exemption from the dangers attending unwholesome conditions; these ends to be attained by adequate investigation of the conditions under which goods are made, by the education of public opinion, by securing especially the co-operation of the consumer, and by legislation. Plans: Ten hour maximum working day for women; minimum wage boards; public school education on a half-time basis for working boys and girls over sixteen; the prevention of food adulteration. A Committee on Legislation and Legal Defense of Labor Laws helps to secure and to defend in the courts legislation promoting the aims of the League. This work is organized in nineteen states. Annual meetings at a date fixed by the Executive Committee.

National League of Women Workers (1897). Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Hotel Savoy, New York City, President; Miss Jean Hamilton, Oswego, N. Y., Secretary. Purpose: To develop the recreational opportunities for working girls and secondarily the educational opportunities; to accomplish this through the organization of self-governing evening clubs, which are non-sectarian and collect dues from their members. Plans: To advise with and build up old clubs, and to organize new ones. As all of the five state organizations are in eastern states, plans for the immediate future include the development of the work farther west. Old age insurance

among club members and the extension of good dance facilities to replace the old type of public dance hall are now being agitated. Biennial spring conventions of club members in different cities, and annual meetings of club leaders in New York City, usually in May. Correspondence invited. Publishes pamphlets on various phases of club work, and a monthly magazine, *The Club Worker*.

National Women's Trade Union League of America (1903). 275 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Raymond Robins, President. Purpose: To promote the trade organization of women into unions, such unions to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; to show the necessity for collective bargaining and to forward labor legislation. Plans: Placing of women organizers in the field for certain trades; investigation of occupational possibilities for women. Organized in seven cities. Biennial convention, next meeting at Boston, June, 1911. Publishes a national handbook and proceedings of conventions.

VI. IMMIGRATION.

Baron de Hirsch Fund (1891). 43 Exchange Place, New York City, H. L. Sabsovich, Agent. Purpose: A fund for the Americanizing of Jewish immigrants through special schools for children and adults; for encouraging adults in mechanical and agricultural lines; and for assisting immigrants to become self-supporting by co-operation with other institutions. Plans: To increase trade and agricultural education for Jewish immigrant youth. Schools and classes are now maintained or subsidized in a number of immigration centers.

Immigration Restriction League (1894). 11 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass., Prescott F. Hall, Secretary of Executive Committee. Purpose: To secure needed legislation on immigration matters and proper enforcement of the laws; to distribute information concerning conditions of immigration. It advocates a more careful selection of immigrants, but not the exclusion of any whose character and standards fit them to become citizens. The League would welcome information on the effects of immigration in various localities. Publishes a number of pamphlets.

National Liberal Immigration League (1906). 150 Nassau Street, New York City, Edward Lauterbach, President. Purpose: To secure the proper regulation and better distribution of immigration; to hold public meetings and publish and distribute literature on immigration and kindred subjects. There are two local branches. An annual meeting will be held this autumn (1910). Publishes a number of pamphlets.

VII. RELIGION WITH A SOCIAL AIM.

Christian Social Union (1889). Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., Clinton Rogers Woodruff, President. Purpose: To study how to apply the moral truths and principles of Christianity to the social and economic difficulties of the present time. Wishes to co-ordinate its efforts with those of other social workers. Especially invites correspondence on labor topics. Publishes a series of pamphlets, of which the latest are "The Church at Work Socially" and "A Short History of the Christian Social Union."

Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor (Prot. Epis.) (1887). Miss Margaret S. Lawrance, 416 Lafayette Street, New York City, Corresponding Secretary. Purpose: To interest the clergy and laity of the church in the social questions now being agitated; to inform them as to the nature of the issues presented; and to be prepared to act as the necessities of the day may demand. Special emphasis is placed on the recognition by the church of organized labor and on fraternal intercourse with it. Committees on organized labor, the sweating system, tenement house reform, church and stage, and legislation. Publishes *Hammer and Pen.*

Department of Church and Labor of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church (1903). 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Rev. Charles Stelzle, Superintendent. Purpose: To interpret the church to workingmen and workingmen to the church; to interpret employer and employe to each other through education, inspiration, mediation, evangelism and twentieth century methods of Christian work. It holds mass meetings on Sunday; writes articles for

the labor press; sends fraternal delegates to the trade unions; and conducts shop meetings. A Labor Temple has just been opened in New York. Correspondence courses, conferences on social work and a sociological library are maintained. Publishes leaflets.

Department of Social and Public Service, American Unitarian Association (1908). 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., Elmer S. Forbes, Executive Officer. Purpose: To be of service to Unitarian churches, or to any other organizations and individuals who wish it, in the conduct of their social work. The department visits Unitarian churches, men's clubs and other societies, speaking and advising on social service, and is engaged in work among the Italians. It would welcome officers of other organizations as speakers in Unitarian churches and conferences in order to secure co-operation with the work in which they are interested. One session of the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association held in May is devoted to this work. Publishes the *Social Service Bulletin*.

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America (1908). 81 Bible House, New York City, E. B. Sanford, D.D., Secretary. Purpose: To bring the Christian bodies of America into united service for Christ and the world; to secure for them a larger combined influence in all matters affecting the moral and social condition of the people. Plans: To appoint district secretaries to have charge of work in different sections of the country; to aid and develop state and local church federations and to give information in regard to their programs of work. This council consists of officially appointed representatives of thirty-three denominational church bodies.

Industrial Committee of the National Council of Congregational Churches (1904). Prof. Graham Taylor, 955 Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill., Chairman. Purpose: To improve industrial conditions and relations by interpreting them to the churches, and securing their initiative and co-operation in efforts to this end. Plans: To federate all the similar denominational agencies under the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The local state associations

of Congregational churches have Industrial committees. A report will be rendered to the triennial session of the Council in October, 1910.

International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations (1879). 124 E. Twenty-eighth Street, New York City, Richard C. Morse, General Secretary. Purpose: To establish and assist Young Men's Christian Associations and to promote the spiritual, intellectual, physical and social well-being of young men and boys through the following departments: Physical, educational, religious, industrial, college, colored, boys', county or rural, railroad and field. State committees are organized in practically every state. It is a fundamental principle of the Young Men's Christian Association not only to work for its members but to consider the young men and boys in the entire community its field, and it endeavors either to meet their needs directly or to work through or with other agencies in meeting the existing needs. Some of the social types of work now receiving special attention are industrial education, the enlistment of men in social service, physical welfare work, public recreation, community hygiene and work for immigrants. The Committee offers to co-operate with other social organizations especially in local or state propaganda; and invites correspondence on investigations and movements affecting young men and boys. Will exchange its six monthly magazines and its bulletins with other national agencies. Each department publishes pamphlets about its special work. Triennial convention in October, 1910.

Methodist Federation for Social Service (1908). Dr. Wm. M. Balch, 625 Central Avenue, Dover, N. H., General Secretary. Purpose: To increase the social spirit under the direction of the Methodist Church and to employ the agencies of that church for social service. Plans: To publish a handbook of social service, a plan of social service for village and rural churches, and literature for pastors observing Labor Sunday; to inquire into the church membership of the laboring classes; to conduct correspondence courses on social study. Has a bureau of information regarding the social work of the Methodist churches; arranges for programs, speakers and ma-

terials for sermons on social topics. Offers to help procure the co-operation of the Methodist Episcopal churches for any well approved social reform. Biennial general meeting of the Federation. Publishes nine pamphlets on practical methods of social service; also a volume, "The Socialized Church."

National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations (1907). 125 E. Twenty-seventh Street, New York City, Miss Mabel Cratty, General Secretary. Purpose: To advance the physical, social, intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of young women. Plans: For the immediate future, to emphasize the adaptation of the Association to rural communities, department stores, nurses' training schools and hospitals; to perfect a territorial organization; to work out a basis for the financial support of national, territorial, and local work. The board would welcome information as to untouched communities where the Association might supply a need and as to new lines of work being inaugurated which might have a bearing on Association activities. It would be helpful to include local associations in councils on betterment work and to develop other forms of local co-operation. There are local associations in over two hundred cities besides six hundred in schools. Publishes several pamphlets on the Association and *The Association Monthly*.

Social Service Commission of the Northern Baptist Convention (1908). Prof. Samuel Z. Batten, D.D., Des Moines College, Des Moines, Ia., Chairman. Purpose: To study social questions and report findings to the churches; to create literature; to suggest practical lines of social effort; to infuse the religious spirit into efforts for social amelioration. Plans: To publish a course of reading on social service, to form a list of social service speakers, to inaugurate a campaign for town surveys and city programs. It will endeavor to make the plans of other organizations effective in the Baptist churches. Publishes pamphlets and a monthly bulletin.

Superior Councils of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul (1860). There are four Superior Councils in the United States as follows: New York, 375 Lafayette Street, Thomas M. Mulry, President; New Orleans, 326 Camp Street, Thomas

G. Ravier, President; St. Louis, 1023 Chestnut Street, J. L. Hornsby, President; Chicago, 123 Throop Street, Richard C. Gannon, President. The headquarters of the Society are in Paris. Purpose: The practice of a Christian life; to visit the poor in their dwellings and to carry them succor in kind; to promote the elementary and religious instruction of poor children; to distribute moral and religious books; and to undertake any other charitable work for which their resources are adequate. Conventions are held from time to time but at no stated interval. The *St. Vincent de Paul Quarterly* is published by the Superior Council of New York.

VIII. TEMPERANCE.

Anti-Saloon League of America (1895). Rev. P. A. Baker, Westerville, O., General Superintendent. Purpose: To secure the ultimate national suppression of the saloon in the United States and its progressive local repression as a means to that end; to secure local option everywhere, and to lead people to vote "No" under that privilege, until the state as a whole is ready for prohibition; to get voters to support legislators and local officials who oppose the saloon. It is organized in every state and is in form an affiliation of the church bodies against the saloon. A biennial national convention. Publishes *The American Issue* and many leaflets.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union (1874). The Willard, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill., Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Corresponding Secretary. Purpose: To protect the home and abolish the liquor traffic; to secure statutory prohibition and constitutional amendments; to increase scientific temperance education in the public schools. Plans: To extend the prohibition territory; to erect a business building as an annex to national headquarters; to create a temperance library and reference bureau. Organized in every state and territory. Annual convention in November.

IX. PRISON REFORM.

American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology (1909). Northwestern University Building, Chicago, Ill., Edwin R. Keedy, Secretary. Purpose: To make researches and formulate measures for the improvement of criminal justice.

Plans: To issue reports of investigating committees; to publish a journal; to organize state branches. The Institute welcomes information on its subject and offers to help other societies to organize this aspect of their work. There is one state organization; others are in process of organization. The second annual meeting will be held in Washington, D. C., October 1, 1910. Publishes *Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology*.

American Prison Association (1871). Joseph P. Byers, Box 15, Station L, New York City, General Secretary. Purpose: To confer on crime, its origin and prevention; on criminals, their treatment and reformation; on criminal legislation; and on all other questions covered in the general field of criminology. Annual congress, next meeting at Washington, D. C., September 29 to October 2, 1910. International Prison Congress at the same place, October 2 to 8, 1910.

National Committee on Prison Labor (1909). 27 E. Twenty-second Street, New York City, Miss Helen V. Boswell, Secretary. Purpose: To study the prison labor problem and propose satisfactory solutions; to gather data and statistics; to awaken public interest in all the states. Invites correspondence on prison labor conditions, the industrial aspect of imprisonment, the competition of prison labor, the prisoner's share in his product.

X. CITY PROBLEMS.

American Civic Association (1904). Richard B. Watrous, 913-914 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., Secretary. Purpose: To cultivate higher ideals of civic life and beauty in America; to promote city, town and neighborhood improvement; to secure the preservation and development of landscape and the advancement of outdoor art. It aims to make living conditions clean, healthful and attractive; to extend the making of public parks; to promote the opening of gardens and playgrounds for children and recreation centers for adults; to abate public nuisances—including billboards, objectionable signs, needless noises, unnecessary poles and wires, unpleasant and wasteful smoking factory chimneys; to make the buildings and the surroundings of railway sta-

tions, schools and factories attractive; to protect existing trees and to encourage intelligent tree planting; to preserve great scenic wonders from commercial spoliation. Plans: In particular to urge comprehensive city planning; to direct a national crusade against the house-fly. There are four hundred affiliated societies. Has an annual convention, usually in November. Publishes propagandist literature and instructive bulletins relating to the physical improvement of cities.

National Housing Association (1910). 105 E. Twenty-second Street, New York City, Lawrence Veiller, Secretary. Purpose: To improve housing conditions, both urban and suburban, in every practicable way. Plans: For the present, to do intensive work in those cities where there is already a housing movement. An annual conference will probably be held. The organization is too new for definite plans, but is anxious to co-operate with other national movements.

National Municipal League (1894). Clinton Rogers Woodruff, 121 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Secretary. Purpose: To promote the thorough investigation and discussion of civic organization activities and administration, of methods for selecting and appointing officials in American cities, and of laws relating to such subjects; to co-ordinate the forces of those interested in municipal integrity. Plans: Extension of committee work, including investigation of city budgets and finances, instruction in civics in schools and colleges, school extension, the police problem, franchises, municipal health and sanitation. The League asks that it be kept in touch with the development of municipal affairs in different communities, and will advise in local municipal efforts. Annual convention in November. Publishes pamphlets, leaflets, clipping sheets, and an annual volume of proceedings.

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